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SITUATION IN HUNGARY

Summary of Political Trouble Between Crown and Parliament.

(Associated Press Correspondence)
Buda Pest, Hungary, May 27, 1905.—

The existing political trouble in Hungary, which is in substance a contest between Crown and parliament, arouses a limited amount of interest in so far as it affects, in one way or another, the internal affairs of Hungary or the minor relations of the component parts of the dual monarchy, Austria and Hungary, but when it begins to threaten the mutual existence, as a natural unity, of the dual monarchy, the matter then assumes a much broader importance and wider interest. The possibility of the establishment in central Europe of an independent state, with treaty making powers, must be reckoned with as important in its possible effect on the mutual commercial relations of the present states of Central Europe, and it is not without its important political bearing on the complex situation which centers in the Balkan peninsula, for Hungary borders on Bosnia, Servia, Roumania and Russia, and there is reason to believe she would not be averse should she become a free state to Russian influence in the Balkans or at Constantinople.

The present trouble in Hungary cannot be followed or studied without observing in many of its phases evidences of a strong and growing tendency toward a national life distinct and independent from that with Austria. As a matter of fact the trouble centers today in certain national demands upon which the nation insists and which the Crown refuses to grant. The greatest of these is that the Hungarian language be used, for the word of command in the army in Hungary, by all officers holding the rank of major or lower rank, German being used as heretofore by all officers of rank higher than major.

That the Hungarian people have been animated by a strong and deep desire for an independent national life needs no further argument than the fact of the Mag revolution of 1848 rendered notable by the appeal of Louis Kossuth to England and the United States. This failed, but the spirit which prompted that movement remained alive, and is alive today. It finds its expression in continual effort to obtain from the Crown concessions toward a national existence independent of Austria, in constant battling in the arena of political control against any and all effort on the part of the Crown to impose its will against the will of the people, or in any way whatsoever to abrogate any of the rights granted to the Hungarian nation under its constitution. In the words of a prominent Hungarian leader, the struggle is, in its broader outlines, an energetic affirmation of popular rights against an undue prevalence of royal prerogative. Every opportunity to further the Hungarian ideal is grasped with avidity today and the following reason certainly is not least among the impelling motives. Franz Ferdinand, who will become King of Hungary upon the death of the present King Francis Joseph, is a comparatively unknown quantity. He is generally credited with being anti-Hungarian and if the Hungarians have eventually to contend with him they want to get into their hands just as many weapons for defense as they can.

The Kings of Hungary must agree to accept and observe the Hungarian Constitution, and to the Hungarians this instrument is their most sacred inheritance. It is a thousand years old, and it is consecrated in the blood of countless thousands of brave men on many fields of battle.

Political strife between the Hungarian nation and the crown is no new thing and interest therein is often only local, but when, in the course of such strife, the constitution is threatened the nation awakes to defense and aggression, and when the strife reaches out to such lengths, then the possibility of independence of the nation comes to the fore in a series of national demands. Such demands are being made today, as has been recorded in the Associated Press Dispatches. Since the efforts of the Crown to force upon parliament a ministry of the minority after the opposition was elected last January by an overwhelming majority since the Crown has refused the demands of the

majority for the use in the Hungarian tongue in the Army, and since the Hungarians declared their constitutional rights were being infringed upon by the Crown as an outcome of the political strife arising over the will of the Crown on one side and the opposition and demands of the nation on the other, the question has become pregnant with interesting and important possibilities.

Nor is the matter without its serious complications, internally and externally. The Hungarian parliament is today an inoperative body. The ministry is discredited, the premier powerless, and legislation is impossible. The country is without responsible government, in a condition of "ex legis" and there are important matters ahead of the dual monarchy which require the cooperation of the Hungarian parliament for their fulfillment. There are several commercial treaties between Austro-Hungary and foreign states which lapse on January 1, 1905.

New commercial treaties with Germany and Italy have been determined upon, but they cannot become effective until passed by the Hungarian parliament, and other treaties are pending with Russia, Switzerland, and the Balkan States. The depositions last year appropriate \$90,000,000 for national defense and contracts for much of this sum have already been given out, yet the money cannot be had until the Hungarian parliament gives its consent to the appropriation. And the Hungarian parliament practically says to the Crown, "We will do nothing until you agree to our army demands," to which the Crown replies, "You may have anything in reason except the use of the Hungarian language in my army; that you can never have."

The conditions which have led up to the present conflict are those. Under the Premiership of Coloman Szell the government have made demands upon the Hungarian parliament for a considerable increase in the quota of army recruits to be supplied by Hungary and a proposal to augment the annual grant to the Crown. These demands the Hungarians declined on what to them were good reasons, and finally their opposition to them developed into obstruction. They made counter demands upon the Crown, which were refused, and with intervals of comparative peace the conflict between parliament and Crown was maintained with energy through several ministries and for several years. Each side gained minor points, and the strong weapon of the house was always obstruction.

The standing rules of procedure for the Hungarian lower House are very liberal; they evidently were drafted with the purpose of facilitating parliamentary resistance to the pretensions of the Crown. Last October Premier Tisza made a successful attempt to abrogate the rules of procedure under which there could exist this obstruction which was very trying to his patience. In other words he applied the cloture and took away from the house its strongest weapon of defense. Parliament was dissolved very soon after this occurrence, and on January 26, 1905, the government went to the country in a general election. The result was unexpected. The Ministerial or so-called Liberal party was overwhelmingly routed, and there came into concrete existence the combined opposition of today, the "Independence Party." This party is composed of various minor factions with various programmes and tendencies, but all united over the one bone of contention,—the military demands,—the use of the Hungarian language and the Hungarian flag in the army of Hungary. These demands the Crown has peremptorily and convincingly refused, and the newly elected parliamentary majority had to choose between relinquishing its principles or abandoning its prospects of power. It decided to hold to its principles, and it is apparently as firm in its demands as the Crown is in its refusal of them.

The man who would have said last February, when the resignations of the Tisza Cabinet were placed in the hands of the King, that this cabinet would be in office in May would have found no one to believe him. The new elections, which had been ordered because the House could not agree on methods of procedure, decided so conclusively for the opposition that men thought the only thing remaining to be done was to turn over the administration of affairs to the victorious parties. The establishment of an administration on the basis of the verdict given at the polls seemed a comparatively easy matter. The Crown had recognized the constitutional consequences of the electoral victory, for on February 12, Francis Kossuth was received in audience by the Emperor and King in Vienna. Kossuth appeared before His majesty as the official head of the united oppositional parties in the Hungarian House. Yet in spite of this election the old Tisza cabinet is today still in power. Its resignation was accepted on Febru-

(Continued on page six.)

FACTS ABOUT ASTORIA AND ITS INDUSTRIES

Astoria today is a bustling, cosmopolitan city of 15,000 people. Its population represents almost every nationality on earth, in consequence of which it is a lively center of business activity. Its advantageous location at the mouth of the great Columbia river makes it the trade mart of the vast productive region of northwestern Oregon and southwestern Washington, and it is the supply point for fully 25,000 people. It is Oregon's second city in size and importance.

The estimate of population here given is conservative. The 1900 government census accredited the city with about 9000 people, but the launching of new enterprises, together with the natural growth, has added many hundreds to the population in the past five years. Failure to develop local resources has resulted in slow growth, but a new era of commercial activity is dawning and the prospects for the city's future are very bright.

On its magnificent location and wonderful natural advantages Astoria bases its expectations of future greatness. Situated on the only fresh-water harbor of importance in the world, with the broad ocean but 10 miles from its wharves, it enjoys marked advantages as a shipping center. The gravity route of the Columbia river is nature's highway for the great inland empire, the immense product of which must be exported from the ocean port. At Astoria the largest ships may find safe moorings, and its harbor will accommodate all the shipping that may ever come to the northwest coast. It is pre-eminently the Pacific slope port, as New York is the Atlantic port, and must soon receive from the transcontinental railroads the recognition which its advantages justify, as has New York on the Atlantic coast.

Development of the lumbering industry will alone make Astoria great. There are 75,000,000 feet of timber standing in the forests near the city. This vast timber supply is great enough to keep in steady operation for 20 years 100 large mills, and to afford employment during that period to 15,000 persons in the manufacturing plants, to say nothing of the army of workmen that would be employed in the forests. The first steps towards the development of lumbering have now been taken, and four mills, with a daily output exceeding 300,000 feet, are in operation. The forests are only a short distance from the city, and the cost of

bringing logs to Astoria is light, marking this a most desirable point for the manufacturer of lumber. The advantages offered by this city as a milling point are beginning to attract the attention of millmen who desire to operate economically, and before long Astoria will rank as the largest lumbering producing port on the Pacific coast.

The growth of the salmon industry will likewise prove of great benefit to Astoria. By means of artificial propagation, this magnificent business has come to stay. It will be built up, within a few years, to four times its present magnitude, and will then mean more than \$10,000,000 annually to the city. Several Alaskan salmon canneries are owned and operated here and each year bring large sums to their home office. The possibilities of Astoria as a fishing port or center in other lines of fishing industries are also of great importance, and the attention of capitalists is called to this city as a deep-sea fishing center; also to the great runs of genuine French sardines which come into the river by the hundreds of billions every year.

The lower Columbia river district, with its mild climate, offers unsurpassed inducements to dairymen, farmers and small-fruit growers. While small-fruit growing has not been extensively engaged in, those who have followed it have been most successful, and one enterprising grower is now harvesting two strawberry crops a year—the only instance of the kind known in this section of the country. Settlement of the productive lands of the county will work wonders for the city and assist materially in its up-building.

There are many other resources which will combine to bring about the future greatness of Astoria. Here are to be found opportunities for men in every walk of life—capitalists, small investors, farmer, dairymen, fruit-grower and laborer. This new country, where fortunes await the energetic, offers to those seeking location the best advantages of any section of the west.

In every respect Astoria is metropolitan. It enjoys splendid facilities of all kinds, is a pleasure-loving city and thoroughly up-to-date. Thousands of strangers visit Astoria every month, and during the summer season it is the Mecca of those who live in the interior. It has its different quarters, like the larger cities, and, best of

all, it is the healthiest spot on earth. Astoria wants more people. Its natural resources will easily support from 250,000 to 500,000 population, yet there are only 15,000 people here to reap the benefits that nature has so generously placed at their disposal. The homeseeker will find no better place to locate, and few equal places. Labor is always in demand, at the highest wages, and there is much encouragement for the man who wishes to engage in business. Strangers often remark the uniform courtesy of the people and the general effort on the part of Astorians to make matters pleasant for visitors. The home-seeker or investor who fails to visit Astoria will make a great mistake, for no other community in the Pacific northwest offers such opportunities as the lower Columbia river district.

Astoria has a \$200,000 gravity water system, a paid fire department, electric street car service, gas and electrical lighting systems, free public library, unexcelled transportation facilities, complete school system, 40 civic societies, three daily and six weekly newspapers, excellent telegraph and telephone service, three banks carrying deposits of about \$2,000,000, two express offices, first-class theaters, 14 churches, labor unions representing every branch of trade, two energetic commercial organizations, two social clubs, admirably conducted hospital, miles of manufacturing sites, plenty of fine residence and business property; is the only fresh-water seaport on the Pacific coast; is situated at the mouth of a river that drains an empire; has a harbor large enough to accommodate the combined shipping of the Pacific coast; has a trunk-line railroad connecting it with four transcontinental railroads; is the uttermost railroad extension point on the American continent; is 200 miles nearer Yokohama and other oriental ports than any other Pacific coast port; is 160 miles nearer the Cape Nome mining country than any other port on the Pacific coast; is the salmon shipping center of the world; is the center of one of the greatest possible dairy industries that the country today possesses.

It is the only place where the royal chinook salmon is packed; has substantial public and business buildings, factories and handsome residences.

Astoria's School System.
Astoria's school system is not surpassed by that of any other city of the size in the west. At present there

are six large school buildings here. The schools are conveniently located in all sections of the city, and in every respect are modern in their appointments. Well-appointed schools are to be found throughout the county, and children living on farms and in villages enjoy educational advantages almost equal to those afforded city children.

Astoria's Water System.
Astoria possesses a \$200,000 gravity water system, which is not equalled in equipment by any other system in the Pacific northwest. The water works are operated by the municipal government as represented by the water commission, and constitute the city's most valuable asset. The water is brought from Bear creek, about 10 miles distant, which has its source in the mountains.

The reservoir is situated on the plateau back of the city, where the supply is regulated. The water system of Astoria is extensive enough to supply the needs of 100,000 people, besides affording fire protection to all parts of the city.

The Lumbering Industry.
The mouth of the Columbia river has the greatest body of timber tributary and available of any point in the world.

The lumbering business is the largest in the Pacific northwest; it outranks in value of product any other line. Production of wheat is a close second, being worth \$17,000,000 a year, while the value of the lumber output is \$18,000,000. Coal, gold and silver, fruit, cattle and sheep, wool and fish, all of which are produced in great abundance, fall far below, nor hardly equal in the aggregate, the wealth derived from the forests. The town, therefore, that commands the greatest resources available of fine timber must have a great outlook. Demand for timber will not decrease, but become greater with every year.

The timber trees of the forests tributary to Astoria are, in order of quality: Douglas fir, commercially known as Oregon pine; hemlock, spruce and cedar. There are also soft, or birdseye, maple, vine maple, alder, wild cherry, willow, etc.

The fir is both red and yellow. It grows five to 14 feet in diameter, and 150 to 300 feet tall; 351 feet is said to have been measured on one fallen tree in the coast mountains. Considerable noble fir, or larch, and some white pine are found on the highest of the coast

mountains, but little near Astoria. The spruce, of the tideland species, is found only on the west slopes of the coast mountains. It attains a diameter varying from about an average of six feet to 16 or 17; and specimens 57 and 63 feet each in girth have been measured—19 to 21 feet in diameter. Hemlock occurs as a mixed or smaller growth with fir and spruce, trees seldom being of great height, although often very large. Yet cedar is found mixed with the other timbers, the trees seldom being of greater height, although often very large. Yet cedar is not plentiful in this section. In general estimates of timber production 20,000 feet to the acre are allowed. Single acres have been known to produce ten times this amount. Quarter sections of timberland on the market are usually estimated at 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet each, board measure.

Mills and Manufacturing.
Although manufacturing is as yet in its infancy in Astoria, more than 4300 persons are employed in the institutions now doing business here. The salmon industry employs by far the greatest number of persons, but the seasons extend over a period of only about six months, and at other times those engaging in it follow other lines of pursuit. The lumbering industry, including box factories, barrel factories, etc., is rapidly assuming proportions, and will, within a few years, outrank the fishing interests.

Astoria wants more manufacturing concerns, and offers the very best inducements to capitalists. Here are to be found unexcelled sites, with the advantage of both rail and water connections, and the intending investor in western properties should look over the Astoria situation. Sites can be secured at very low prices.

More than \$3,000,000 is invested in manufacturing plants here, while the value of the yearly product exceeds \$6,500,000. In all, 4341 persons are employed, receiving annual wages that aggregate \$2,059,500.

Salmon Industry.
Astoria owes its existence largely to the great salmon industry of which it is the center. Year after year the Columbia river has given up its wealth of fish, and in the past 25 years has yielded \$75,000,000, nearly all of which has been placed in circulation in this city. Where other crops have failed, the salmon supply has maintained its average of production, and in this respect can be classed as one of Oregon's

greatest resources.

The annual salmon yield of the Columbia river is valued at \$3,000,000. The spring fishing season lasts only about four months—from April 15 to August 25—so it means \$750,000 monthly to those interested in it and those who live at and near the seat of the industry.

The Dairying Industry.
Dairying in Clatsop county is in its infancy, and very few dairymen realize the natural advantages of this country. The climate, coupled with the productivity of the soil, makes it an ideal district for production of butter and cheese; dairymen are taking more interest in the breed and care of stock. With the genuine butter cow, such as few here have as yet, much better results may be obtained, though even now the luxuriant pasturage enables the cows to furnish an abundance of rich milk, with more than an average of butter fat. A modern equipped creamery is in operation in Astoria, furnishing the farmers a ready sale for their cream, at an average price for the year of 22½ cents per pound for butter fat; and the cows yield, under good care, about 225 pounds of butter fat per year. There is general interest in increasing the dairy business; many of the dairymen are preparing to enlarge their herds, and new dairies are being started. Ever-growing grass and the best market in the world make this an inviting field for those who understand the care of cows.

All the Oregon coast country, especially that near the mouth of the Columbia river, is very similar to the great dairying sections of Europe, such as Denmark, Holland and the Channel Islands. The winters, however, are milder and the summers dryer.

The lands best adapted to grass-growing are the tidelands, which are river bottoms adjoining the Columbia or its branches, and overflowed by the highest tides. These lands may be reclaimed by diking, at an expense of about \$10 per acre. By diking large tracts by machinery—with steam dredges—the expense may be reduced, and more substantial dikes erected. One acre of tideland has been shown to be ample for keeping one cow the entire year. There are still in Clatsop county about 20,000 acres of tideland to be diked, much of it being easily cleared after the diking is done. This is no experiment, as many of the best dairy farms have been made on diked tideland.

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